

The Times

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY)

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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 22

A Tandem Driver.

The Autocrat of the House of Reed, late the House of Representatives of the United States, has taken into his confidence the delegates of the Federation of Labor, who called upon him yesterday. He told them that "matters of legislation were now being driven tandem," and gave them to understand that nothing would be done for them until after the passage of the Dingley bill.

The Congress and the country owe thanks to the Autocrat for thus defining his position. It is a new definition, but of course of an aged fact. A short time ago he declared that he was the humble creature of the House, and always ready to jump at its bidding. Now that he sees a desire on the part of members to take him at his word, and ask him to jump, he revises his explanation, and publishes the result in that no matter what the House may think or do, the business of the nation is to be promoted, and the legislative body of the people held down, with his foot on its neck, until the bill of the trusts and monopolies has been "jammed through" the Senate to their satisfaction.

We are very glad that the Autocrat has unsharpened this second explanation. We know where he stands, and will be the better able to judge of the character and extent of the Reed Collar Brigade in the light of the revelation. In the meantime it will be interesting to note how many of the Republican majority will be able to resist the angry protests of the people at large against the violent suppression of the House for an indefinite period, probably for months, in direct defiance of the Constitution. Is the Reed brass collar or the Constitution to be most in evidence?

Where Is England?

The statement of King George, of Greece, in an interview published in Le Journal of Paris, will win him the good will and sympathy of all Christendom, if he did not thoroughly have it before.

King George asserts, and we believe him, that to the last moment he hoped that peace would be maintained, and did his utmost to bring about a pacific solution of matters in dispute. "The truth is," said His Majesty, "we are attacked because Turkey was ordered to attack us. There never would have been a war but for certain intrigues, which will appear later. Europe must understand that after forcing us to war there can be no question of limiting it." Further along the king said: "Greece understands she must either be victorious or disappear. The war may be prolonged and bloody, but it is now too late to stop. A great crime has been committed against light and humanity in the Cretan question."

The foregoing is good evidence of what the opinion of the world has suspected. The "two youthful despots" find it convenient to eliminate the brave little kingdom from the Eastern question by using Turkey to crush it. Then they will turn about and crush Turkey at their leisure.

But where is England all this time? Will she be the Russian bear and the double-headed German eagle trample on and devour all that her history and her honor hold dear? If not, there ought to be international developments of a sanguinary nature immediately.

The Golden Confidence.

Something connected with intense devotion to the single gold standard theory, and to its plutocratic advocates of course, seems to have the effect of interverting the consciences of many otherwise excellent persons and papers. For example, Brauer's for the current week discusses President McKinley's organization of the Blueback Monetary Commission in a critical way and says: "The striking thing about the personnel of the commission is that it contains no member who represents what may be called the gold standard side of the question, the side which people generally supposed had won in the election contest of last November. The commission numbers among its members no one who can be regarded as voicing the prevailing sentiment of the American people on the financial question."

What would the gold people have? Mr. McKinley was elected, and they paid enormous to secure the result, upon a platform definitely pledging him to use every exertion to induce the leading nations of Europe to join with us in an international agreement, restoring to silver its money function. They know that, so far from it being a fact that the American people are decided in favor of the single standard, if it had not been for that hypocritical plank in the St. Louis platform, Mr. McKinley would not be in the White House today, the sixteen-million-dollar Anglo-American "educational" fund notwithstanding.

The native and foreign gold combination was extremely glad to profit by the "international agreement" campaign dodge, while it served the purpose of humbugging a great many honest but economically ignorant voters. Now that it is no longer useful, they wish to ignore it, which is perfectly natural; but they insist that the President, who is pledged to stand by the text of the platform, shall ignore it likewise, which simply is impudent.

President McKinley is bound to promote international metallism; and it follows that he is equally bound to employ friends

of the principle and proposed system in furtherance of any movement in the direction. It is not a very burdensome handicap, perhaps, since he and everybody else knows that England will consent to metallism when the leopard changes his spots and the Ethiopian his skin. But if it were otherwise, we do not believe that the Executive could be induced to violate the proprieties of his position, even at the behest of the gold people, who seem under the impression that the present Administration was to be run, not only for their benefit, but with cheerful indifference to the outward semblance of political decency.

A Question of Precedence.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, G. C. B., S. C. M. S., is the distinguished and urbane ambassador of Her Majesty, Victoria, Queen and Empress, at this Republican court. No sovereign ever before so handsomely or so thoroughly represented, and we may add that Sir Julian's address, which is great, as witness the Olney-Pauncefote treaty, is only exceeded by his modesty and dignity. Everybody knows, or ought to, that the ambassador of a great Queen and Empress is so much her personal alter ego at the seat of his mission, that to all intents and purposes, in his official capacity, he really is herself. In extreme cases it is proper for him to put on an old suit of her clothes and one of her cast-off crowns, and declare himself. Nothing has happened yet to compel resort to such extreme measures, but the situation is becoming so acute that it may yet occur, and, as ambassadors have the entire of the White House, unannounced, President McKinley is liable at any time to be frightened out of his senses by such an apparition stalking into his private office without knocking. However, that is aside from the main question.

The modesty of Sir Julian is exemplified in his willingness, notwithstanding all his rights and prerogatives, to allow the President of the United States to take precedence of him at public and private functions. We think this wrong, subversive and likely to detract from the dignity of the ambassadorial position, but he has established the precedent, and will have to abide the consequences. Having conceded so much, it would be madness to expect more of him. Therefore, it is not to be wondered at that he refuses to go a step farther and yield precedence to the Vice President of the United States. He distinctly refuses to lunch, dine, dance or do anything else save in the place of honor. It matters not that there are other ambassadors here of equal rank with Sir Julian, who do not similarly resolve themselves into an "exposition universelle," he is Sir Orville, and when he harks, let no dog speak!

The foregoing is not news; but the position taken by the British ambassador in relation to the Grant monument ceremonies in New York is so, at least comparatively. He bluntly refuses to walk in the procession behind the Vice President. He is simply willing that the President and the family of the late American hero should go before.

It is quite useless to argue the point with the ignorant official and other population of this country. In Europe we do not know of a court where an ambassador would think of taking precedence of the heir apparent! Well, the Vice President is Mr. McKinley's heir apparent, exactly as the Prince of Wales sustains that relation to the present sovereign of Great Britain. It makes not a bit of difference, Sir Julian is Sir Julian, and the place of honor is his, or he is not on the ground. The question must be settled favorably to his views or he will bolt the obsequies and awful things might follow. We do not know what they would be, but we do know what we would like them to be. They would include a polite intimation to Sir Julian that he is too rich for the base blood of the Republic. When that had been done, we should venture to speed the parting guest with the remark, that on the occasion of another funeral ceremony, if he will be good enough to have his ambassadorial dignity brought over for the purpose, everybody will cheerily join in according it the sole occupancy of the first vehicle.

At Frankfurt the chances of war seem to favor the Senatorial ambition of St. John Boyle, of Louisville. Mr. Hunter has withdrawn in a "short card," as stated in a dispatch to The Times. Short cards always were dangerous amusements among Kentuckians.

The attacks on Congressman Bailey are simply enabling that brilliant young statesman to make a deeper mark.—Atlanta Constitution.

On the contrary, the attacks on Mr. Bailey have ceased, because, as a leader, Mr. Bailey himself has ceased.

As might have been anticipated, respect for the memory of the late Representative Milliken prevented any demonstration of the war feeling at the meeting of the House yesterday. The situation therefore remains "in statu quo ante bellum." The Republican rebellion is reported as spreading healthfully, and Mr. De Armond, the Democratic leader, bides his time.

As the German and Austrian Kaisers are hobnobbing effusively together in Vienna, it may be conjectured that a little real estate deal in Macedonia is on the tapis.

We repeat a statement made by the Crown Princess Sophia of Greece, to the effect that the Turks burn and otherwise torture prisoners and wounded men, in order to give any Turkish Senator we may happen to be blessed with an opportunity to deny the story as pure journalistic fabrication.

A New York politician has been found who can wear Boss Platt's hat; but nobody has yet been found who can wear his shoes.—Philadelphia Record.

The basic trouble in replacing Mr. Platt is that there is not a man in New York politics today who compares with him as a statesman.

The brusque refusal of Spain to make any reparation for the false imprisonment and maltreatment of shipwrecked American seamen on the coast of Cuba ought to teach our State Department a lesson. Secretary Sherman should call at one of the Spanish

legations, it does not matter which, and beg pardon of the minister or of the shadow. Our relations with a humane and friendly nation, which has "only twelve" of our citizens dying in its dungeons, are threatened by these impudent requests for damages, or even for the lives of the victims.

In New York the amended Raines law has been signed and is in operation. Clubs will have to take out bar-room licenses, like hotels and saloons, and this feature will not swell Republican popularity in the metropolis a little bit.

It is satisfactory to read that Menotti Garibaldi has been invited to take a land in the Greek war. A fierce and efficient army corps of volunteers will follow him if they are given the chance.

It is said that the income of Greece is growing, and that her debts are decreasing. With Turkey it is just the other way. But if one must have debts, it is well to owe the six great powers.

The attitude of the world in general toward the Greece-Turkey war remains one of the crowd which gathers round a dog fight in the street. They may all be betting on the little dog underneath, but the dog has got to fight it out all alone.

Mr. Reed's haughty air is growing so great that it is becoming an atmosphere.

The Governor of Indiana has been "puffed" by an exclusive Indianapolis club. He will keep an exclusive club for the pulling members if any of them ever get within reach of it.

From California dispatches it appears that Mr. Searies, of the sugar trust, is there buying up all the best sugar factories in order to kill off opposition to Hawaiian reciprocity. Incidentally he may hope to kill off annexation as well. This is a great and trustful country.

STOLE A MILLION MARKS.

German Forger for Immense Sum Arrested in New York.

New York, April 21.—Frederic Everingham, of Bremen, Prussia, was arrested this afternoon on the steamer Westerland, charged with having swindled various banks and other business houses in Bremen out of some which is alleged aggregate about 1,000,000 marks. He is a builder and had large credit in the city, and the prisoner entered upon building and other operations on a too extensive scale and when his need for money became pressing he drew and cashed drafts and other commercial paper, upon which appeared forged endorsements.

The specific charges upon which Everingham was arrested is that he obtained 130,000 marks from Kienberg & Co., Moritz Culp, Con. & Co., and the German Wechsel Bank, all of Bremen. Deputy Bernhard found on Frederick Everingham on the passenger lists of the vessel, and he could find no man answering fully to the description given of him.

The right man was finally found in the person of a passenger who had assumed the name of Karl Koelker, who had shaved off his head to disguise himself. Everingham has admitted his identity. The prisoner was taken before United States Commissioner Lyman.

He admitted his guilt and the commissioner held him for examination.

GRAPHOPHONES AS WITNESSES.

Justice Trux Held That They Were Not Competent Evidence.

New York, April 21.—The graphophone has been held not to be a competent witness. An attempt to introduce it was summarily squelched by Justice Trux in the supreme court today.

The case on trial when the ruling was made was that of Sauer against the New York Central Railroad. He claims damages from the railroad company on the allegation that his property has depreciated in value by reason of the construction of elevated tracks from One Hundred and Sixteenth street to Harlem River, which shut out light and air and produce an unbearable noise.

The graphophones were found to give a very faithful reproduction of the noises made by the trains. The apparatus was fitted with a megaphone, or wide-mouthed trumpet, and the noises it made was deafening.

When Attorney Busby offered the graphophones in evidence, counsel for the railroad immediately entered a vigorous objection. "Take those things right out of here," shouted Justice Trux, who evidently was not at all pleased with the tender of evidence.

Mr. Busby noted an exception, and the inaudible witnesses were carried away.

TWO VICTIMS OF A FIRE.

John McGlashan's Heroic Effort to Save His Young Companion.

Chicago, April 21.—Two lives were lost in a fire which started shortly before 4 o'clock this morning in the two-story frame building at 4225 Ashland avenue.

The dead are John McGlashan, forty-four years old, single, a cooper, and John Coyne, thirteen years old. The bodies were not slightly burned, and it is thought they were overcome by smoke.

Truckman Henry Winkler stumbled over the form of McGlashan and young Coyne after the blaze had been extinguished, and it is evident that the former lost his life while making a heroic effort to save the boy.

TRIAL OF THE ANNAPOLIS.

First Cruising Vessel of the Navy With Tubular Boilers.

Bridgeport, Conn., April 21.—Thence composite gunboat Annapolis, which is to have her trial tomorrow, arrived here today from Elizabethport, N. J., where she was built by the shipyards of Lewis Nixon, the designer of the Indiana type of warships.

The contractor is required to produce a speed of twelve knots, with heavy penalties for deficiency and no premium for excess. On the trip the Annapolis made twelve and seven-tenths knots an hour over a measured course of twenty-two and one-half miles.

The fact that this is the first cruising vessel of the Navy to carry tubular boilers, that it is the first of the composite copper bottom vessels to be brought out for trial and the first naval vessel, except the Hancock, to be made at Nixon's yards, increases the experimental value of her trial.

Water Rights at Great Falls.

Sensor Proctor introduced a bill yesterday afternoon providing for the acquisition by purchase or condemnation of water rights at Great Falls.

A Moan From Gotham.

(From the Mail and Express.)

Not even the rattle and clank of arms along the Thessalian frontier can divert American attention from the discreditable fact that Kentucky doesn't know how to elect a Republican Senator, even when she has the vote.

CAPITOL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The reports received by Democratic Senators from Florida indicate that there may be a prolonged deadlock at Tallahassee. Senator Wilkinson Call is leading in the building, but is closely pressed by his ancient enemy, W. D. Chipley. There is also an interesting fight. Senator Call's friends are very confident that he will be successful, notwithstanding his rather discouraging start.

The Democratic Senators do not deny their anxiety that the Florida legislature may not be deadlocked, for this result would greatly endanger the prospect which the opposition now has of securing a positive and safe majority in the Senate.

The Wyoming delegation is not particularly hopeful of securing the five million-acre grant desired by the State of Wyoming, although the Senators from the Western States will generally heartily co-operate in the effort.

It is reported here that the Ohio Democrats are likely to nominate a new man for governor this fall, in the person of A. B. Vannatter, a prominent farmer in the Toledo valley. Vannatter has long been well known in the State, but has never been a candidate for office. He was chairman of the committee on resolutions in the State convention, which elected the said Ohio delegation to Chicago. He is said to be a man of much ability, and of enough financial substance to make him a very valuable and helpful contributor to the big campaign that John R. McLean is to take for the United States Senate.

Although the Fifty-fifth Congress is not yet six weeks old, there have already been three vacancies occasioned by deaths in its membership. The first of these was that of the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania district, occasioned by the death of Congressman Davidson, and it was filled at a special election held yesterday, by the choice of Shawwater, the Republican candidate.

The other existing vacancies are in the First Missouri district, and the Third Maine district. The former will undoubtedly return a Democrat, and the latter a Republican. It is an interesting fact, that, although the late Congressman Milliken was many times elected to Congress, he was defeated the first time he ran, and Republican candidates for Congress were rarely seen in the State.

Three State. He was defeated in 1880 by Thompson B. March, the greenback stone-cutter, who had two years before beaten Eugene Hale. Those were trying days for the old stalwarts of Maine. Reed was glad to be able to read his title clear by the Maine district, and he is now a member of the House.

There has been a Democratic and greenback union in this district, as there was in the others. Capt. Boutwell went under one year, since that time, however, the prisoners entered upon building and other operations on a too extensive scale and when his need for money became pressing he drew and cashed drafts and other commercial paper, upon which appeared forged endorsements.

The specific charges upon which Everingham was arrested is that he obtained 130,000 marks from Kienberg & Co., Moritz Culp, Con. & Co., and the German Wechsel Bank, all of Bremen. Deputy Bernhard found on Frederick Everingham on the passenger lists of the vessel, and he could find no man answering fully to the description given of him.

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ARREST OF HENRY ZELIG.

Thought to Be One of the Notorious McLaughlin Gang.

New York, April 21.—The arrest of Henry Zelig, of New York, in a fugitive from justice, is regarded by the police as a most important capture.

The authorities, while discussing with some reserve the causes which led up to the arrest, admit with some reluctance that Zelig is a member of the McLaughlin gang of forgers. He is already under indictment on charges of grand larceny and forgery. It is stated that important developments in connection with the crimes with which the prisoner is charged will soon be forthcoming and that other arrests will be made.

The Valentine-McLaughlin gang of forgers and swindlers before the full exposure of their methods and the arrest of their leaders, attracted attention all over the country by the elaborate and elaborate schemes, fictitious mortgages and all sorts of devices to rob their victims, and dealt in real estate, bicycles and other lines of goods.

Valentine was convicted in this country not long ago on sentences in a long term of imprisonment. It turns out now that Valentine was only a tool in the hands of a bigger and cleverer man than himself.

Zelig will be brought here as soon as requisition papers can be forwarded.

MORE BONDS FOR SPALDING.

Probability That He May Have to Go to Jail.

Chicago, April 21.—It is expected that other complaints will be made against Charles W. Spalding, ex-president of the defunct Globe Savings Bank, by members of the Illinois University alumni, and that before the day is over other warrants for Spalding's arrest may be issued.

If this is done, Spalding's arrest may ensue, and he will very likely be unable to furnish further bondmen and be forced to occupy jail quarters.

Spalding, who was arrested last night after his long hunt for bondmen, and snatched happily when Judge Dunne accepted Elmer A. Kimball and Attorney J. M. Oliver as surety for his bond of \$25,000.

TO COUNT THE CASH.

Enormous Amount in the New York Subtreasury Vaults.

New York, April 21.—Assistant United States Treasurer Mellaine, accompanied by a committee, consisting of fifteen expert Treasury clerks, arrived at the subtreasury today, and took possession, for the purpose of counting the cash and balancing the accounts of Assistant Treasurer Jordan, who has resigned the duties of his office in this city. It will take Major Mellaine and his corps of experts from three weeks to thirty days to count the cash, which amounts to \$199,501,414.01.

Murderer Kelley's Mother Ill.

Ambesbury, Mass., April 21.—The news of her son's arrest and subsequent conviction of guilt on the murder of Cashier Sweeney, of the Great Falls National Bank, of Somersworth, N. H., has prostrated the mother of Joseph E. Kelley and this morning she was seriously ill. In fact her condition is so bad that she is expected to die. She is now in the hands of a physician, and will remain with his wife until she is much better.

A Bicyclist Killed.

Philadelphia, April 21.—James Byrner, aged twenty-eight, while riding a bicycle at Twelfth and Cherry streets, this city, this morning, was knocked down by an ice wagon and instantly killed. Richard Jeffries, the driver, was taken into custody.

A Contrast.

(From the New York Herald.)

Fifty guineas a seat to see a Queen's Jubilee procession and 50 cents a seat to see the Grant memorial parade! You can often save money by living in a republic.

TENNESSEANS ARE HAPPY.

The State's Big Show Ready to Open Next Month.

Nashville, Tenn., April 21.—Tennessee is sure that her exposition will be in good condition for the opening, May 1, and she is ready to extend a welcome, not only to the people of this nation, but to the world, for her big show is international in scope.

One of the principal things about every exposition is the beauty of its buildings, and in this respect Tennessee believes she has measured up to the requirements of the occasion. Among the most pretentious of the exposition group here is a reproduction of the Parthenon at Athens, rising in grandeur, with its front toward the lovely valley of the Cumberland, and facing the rising sun.

This temple, securely built of stone, brick and iron, so as to render it fireproof, will be the repository of the fine arts collection. Ample wall space, a flood of sunlight by day and of electric light by night, a rare collection of canvases, broad aisles and excellent ventilation are among its attractions.

What was known at the World's Fair as the manufactures and liberal arts building has been designated in the Tennessee group as the commerce building. It is the largest and one of the most striking of all the exposition structures. The building is 501 feet long and 256 feet wide. Its interior is divided into aisles and a nave, the former being 25 feet and the latter 45 feet high. The central pavilion is two stories in height, the second story forming a gallery on each side, 143x160 feet, overlooking the nave, and reached by four broad stairways, one at each of the corners.

The general style is based on the Corinthian and Ionic orders of the Greco-Roman architecture. Over the central pavilion a dome rises 125 feet. Into this structure, which is the most pretentious of the exposition group, the city of Nashville near by.

Unity and beauty are united in the machinery building. Solidity and force, combined with delicate outline and proportion, rendered the Parthenon the best Doric type, and in modern art the Propylaeum in Munich ranks as a scholarly example of the revival of the Doric.

In the machinery building, which is to contain the evidences and instruments of the material greatness of today, the architect offers a design which has the Parthenon as a prototype and the Propylaeum as a component part. In order that the building may be pleasant on hot days, and to make a better classification, no steam will be admitted, but the power station some distance away.

This building measures 375 by 138 feet. In general appearance it has a similarity to the transportation building, and it will occupy a corresponding position to that edifice across Lake Watouga. An elevated walkway with handsome arched tropical plants, will extend around it.

"The natural progress of the works of man is from rudeness to convenience, from convenience to elegance, and from elegance to beauty." This law of evolution will be illustrated at the exposition, where a pioneer's cabin of cedar logs, furnished with a spinning-wheel, handloom and other implements of woman's work in the earliest period of this country's history, will be in striking contrast to the woman's building, containing appliances of modern convenience, and triumphs of modern art.

This building is 160 by 65 feet. It is modeled somewhat after the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson, and to this design some features of Grecian architecture have been added. Eight massive columns support the roof, which is surmounted by an observatory. A flight of six steps of Tennessee marble, each thirty-five feet long, leads to the entrance of the building, and on each side of this will be an avenue of unique and handsome workmanship, filled with palms and flowering plants.

As a fitting link between the primitive chairs and tables of the pioneer's cabin and the artistic and luxurious draperies and furnishings of the parlors in the woman's building will be a colonial sitting room, an exact reproduction of the room in a house owned by the poet Longfellow, and once used by Gen. Washington as his headquarters. There will also be a colonial bedroom, in which every piece of furniture, the mantel and ornaments will be of value as relics.

The products of the field will be displayed in what may be considered the gem of the exposition buildings. It is in the remembrance style of architecture, and the dimensions are 300 by 200 feet. The agricultural building, for such it will be, will have a central dome rising 100 feet, with six minor domes balance and lend a charm to the whole. The four entrances lead under triumphal arches embellished with carving and surmounted by statuary. The domes will be partly constructed of opaque glass, which, with a plentiful supply of electric light, will put a flood of light on the exhibits. The location of the building on the grounds is such that its classical lines and fine proportions will be seen to advantage from all directions. This building is admirably adapted for a magnificent electrical display, and the management intends to make the most of it, and to show not only the full power of electric lighting, but of electrical decoration.

The auditorium, where festivals and conventions will be held during the exposition, has a seating capacity for 6,000 persons. It is a model in design and Ionic treatment, and has a square tower 100 feet high, from which a magnificent view of the exposition and of the country for miles around is obtained. Four airy porches, facing the points of the compass, furnish a promenade and a resting place for the thousands who will be present.

It was in the auditorium where, on June 1, 1896, the preliminary inaugural exercises of the exposition were held, and where distinguished Tennesseans reviewed the history of their State for the last 100 years.

Other parts of the group will be the children's, minerals and forestry, transportation and negro buildings. The children of Tennessee have paid for their own building by means of small contributions. The structure is designed as headquarters for the little ones who visit the fair.

THE OREGON'S INJURIES.

Her Bottom Plates Dented, But She Can Go to Sea.

The Secretary of the Navy was yesterday informed by Naval Constructor Capps that the injuries to the battleship Oregon are slight. The vessel is in dock being painted. A number of the plates on her bottom were dented three inches, but this will not prevent the vessel from going to sea. The cost of repairing the injuries will not exceed \$2,000.

Bermuda Has Arms for Cuba.

The Navy Department has information that the filibuster Bermuda reached San Juan, P. R., on Tuesday. All the naval vessels and revenue cutters engaged in watching for the steamer along the Florida coast have been withdrawn from that duty. According to the Department's advice, the Bermuda has a cargo of arms and other munitions of war, but no men to land them.

McKiejohn to Be Installed.

Assistant Secretary of War McKiejohn will report for duty at the War Department today. After taking the oath of office he will enter at once upon the duties attached to his position.

A Tobacco Consignment Released.

The State Department has been notified by Consul General Lee that one consignment of tobacco has been released for shipment to New York.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt.

It will be Acting Secretary Roosevelt until after the dedication of the Grant tomb, April 27.

DEFECTS IN THE PORTER.

Serious Flaws Discovered in the New Torpedo Boat.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a report from Naval Constructor Boyle, relative to the defects in the torpedo boat Porter.

The report sets forth that the worst feature of the ship's construction is the lack of watertight doors and watertight compartments.

In addition, some of the ship's hull plates are pitted, due to the galvanic action created by the contact of the brass valves with the zinc, used in the construction of the vessel.

It has also been reported that the Porter is three feet out of trim, and that her draught, instead of being four feet, is six feet. The matter will be looked into, as will the other defects found.

The torpedo boat Porter was given a preliminary trial early in March, the vessel exceeding her contract speed of 27.5 knots per hour, and was accepted on the recommendation made by the board of inspection and survey. The board reported that she was "a marvel of mechanical ingenuity." In view of the fact that the vessel will be possible for the department to make alterations and charge the builders with the cost.

CHINESE PARTY STOPPED.

Celestials Who Want to Attend the Nashville Exposition.

Secretary Gage was notified yesterday that the collector of customs at Port Townsend, Washington State, had stopped 114 Chinamen, who claimed to be on their way to the Nashville, Tenn., exposition. The Secretary telegraphed the collector to detain them until further orders were received.